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In determining whether to waive attendance by the proposed ward, the guardian ad litem shall consider the effect of the proposed ward's attendance on his or her physical or psychological health in relation to the importance of the proceeding and the proposed ward's expressed desires. If the proposed ward is unable to attend the hearing because of residency in a nursing home or other facility, physical inaccessibility, or a lack of transportation and if the proposed ward, guardian ad litem, advocate counsel, or other interested person so requests, the court shall hold the hearing in a place where the proposed ward may attend.

****Note: Could there be circumstances under which is would be impossible for the petitioner to ensure attendance?

****Note: The last sentence proposed for this subsection is "If the proposed ward is a resident of a nursing home or other facility and is unable personally to attend the hearing, the court shall hold the hearing at the nursing home or other facility if requested by the proposed ward, the proposed ward's counsel, or the guardian ad litem." I omitted this, because it appears to be redundant to the last sentence, if "residency in a nursing home or other facility" is added.

****Note: The language referring to "proposed ward" is in accord with the memo.

(5) Privacy of Hearing. Every hearing on a petition under s. 880.07 (1m) shall be open closed, unless the proposed ward or his or her attorney acting with the proposed ward's consent moves that it be closed open. If the hearing is closed, only persons in interest interested persons, including representatives of providers of service and their attorneys and witnesses, may be present.

****Note: Please see the **** Note about psychotropic medication under s. 54.42 (1) (a) (intro.) (renumbered from s. 880.33 (2) (a) 1.).

****Note: The definition of "interested person" under s. 54.01 (9) does not include "representatives of providers of service and their attorneys and witnesses," so either that definition must be expanded or these individuals must be deleted from the statute. In the phrase, are the "witnesses" general witnesses or witnesses for the service providers?

(6) PROPOSED GUARDIAN INAPPROPRIATE. If the court finds that the proposed guardian is inappropriate, the court shall request that a petition proposing a suitable guardian be filed, shall set a date for a hearing to be held within 30 days, and shall

require the guardian ad litem to investigate the suitability of a new proposed guardian.

****Note: Your proposal would have placed this provision in s. 54.17 (7), but it seems to be procedural. I am not sure, however, if it should be here or in s. 54.46.

- **54.46 Disposition of petition.** After the hearing under s. 54.44, the court shall dispose of the case in one of the following ways:
- (1) DISMISSAL OF THE PETITION. If the proposed ward is found not to be an incompetent, the court shall dismiss the petition. The court may also consider an application by the proposed ward for the appointment of a conservator under s. 54.76.
- (2) PROTECTIVE ARRANGEMENT; TRANSACTIONS; APPOINTMENT OF SPECIAL GUARDIAN.

 (a) If a proposed ward is found to be a minor or to be an incompetent, the court may, without appointing a guardian, do any of the following if the court first considers the interests of dependents and creditors of the ward and whether a guardianship is necessary, given the ward's functional level:
- 1. Authorize, direct, or ratify any transaction or series of transactions necessary to achieve any security, service, or care arrangement that meets the foreseeable needs of the ward.
- 2. Authorize, direct, or ratify a contract, trust, or other transaction related to the ward's property or financial affairs if necessary as a means of providing for the personal needs of or property management for the ward.
- (b) The court may appoint a special guardian to assist in the accomplishment of any protective arrangement or transaction under par. (a). The special guardian has any authority conferred by the order of appointment, shall report to the court on all actions taken under the order of appointment, and shall serve until discharged by order of the court. The court may approve a reasonable compensation for the

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special guardian, except that, if the court finds that the special guardian has failed to discharge his or her duties satisfactorily, the court may deny or reduce the amount of compensation or remove the special guardian.

****Note: Should the compensation language be under subch. V, around s. 54.72 or 54.74, instead of here?

(3) APPOINTMENT OF GUARDIAN; ORDER. If the proposed ward is found to be an incompetent or a minor, the court may enter a determination and order appointing a guardian that specifies any powers of the guardian that require court approval, as provided in ss. 54.20 (2) and 54.25 (2), and may provide for any of the following:

****NOTE: I have added "or a minor" after "incompetent"; correct?

****Note: I have assumed that s. 54.46 (3) was intended to replace s. 880.12, although s. 54.46 (3) makes no mention of the language under s. 880.12 (2), stats. Correct?

(a) Co-guardians. The court may appoint co-guardians of the person or co-guardians of the estate, subject to any conditions that the court imposes. A co-guardian's individual decision is binding unless otherwise ordered by the court.

****NOTE: What if one co-guardian's individual decision is in conflict with the other?

****NOTE: Note that I did not here include a power of the guardian to revoke a durable power of attorney, as proposed. Instead, I included that power under s. 54.25 (2) (j).

****Note: I am not sure what the decision on this language is under the memo.

(b) <u>Power of attorney for health care</u>. If the proposed incompetent ward has executed a power of attorney for health care under ch. 155, find that the power of attorney for health care instrument should remain in effect. If the court so finds, the court shall so order and shall the court may, for good cause shown, revoke the power of attorney for health care or limit the power of the guardian to make those health care decisions for the ward that are not to be made by the health care authority of the agent under the terms of the power of attorney for health care instrument, unless

- the guardian is the health care agent under those terms. The ward's power of attorney for health care remains in effect unless so revoked or limited.
 - ****Note: This provision may require amending the health care power of attorney chapter, which will, if necessary, be done in a subsequent version.
 - (c) Durable power of attorney. If the ward has executed a durable power of attorney, the court may, for good cause shown, revoke the durable power of attorney or limit the authority of the agent under the terms of the durable power of attorney. The ward's durable power of attorney remains in effect unless so revoked or limited.
 - (d) County employee as guardian or conservator. The court may designate an employee of a county home, county hospital, or county mental hospital to act, if appointed by the court, as guardian of the estate of one or more wards or as conservator for the estate of one or more individuals who so apply, if the ward or individual is a resident of the county home or a patient of the county hospital or county mental hospital. The term of such a guardian or conservator shall terminate, after approval of the employee's accounts by the court, if the employee resigns as guardian or conservator or is removed by the court.

****Note: This provision is crafted from s. 880.13 (3); the remainder of that subsection is renumbered and amended as s. 54.46 (5) (c). Please review. I had no idea what a "county institutional employee" is—is what I have drafted accurate?

- (4) FEES AND COSTS OF PETITIONER. (a) Except as provided in par. (b), when a guardian is appointed, the court shall award from the ward's estate payment of the petitioner's reasonable attorney fees and costs, including those fees and costs, if any, related to protective placement of the ward, unless the court finds, after considering all of the following, that it would be inequitable to do so:
- 1. The petitioner's interest in the matter, including any conflict of interest that the petitioner may have had in pursuing the guardianship.

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- 2. The ability of the ward's estate to pay the petitioner's reasonable attorney fees and costs.
 - 3. Whether the guardianship was contested and, if so, the nature of the contest.
 - 4. Any other factors that the court considers to be relevant.
 - (b) If the court finds that the ward had executed a durable power of attorney under s. 243.07 or a power of attorney for health care under s. 155.05 or had engaged in other advance planning to avoid guardianship, the court may not make the award specified in par. (a).

****Note: Your proposed material did not include s. 880.24 (3) (b) as an exception to s. 880.24 (3) (a), but, because s. 880.24 (3) was last affected on June 2, 2000, by 1999 Wisconsin Act 183, your proposed material may have been formulated before that language was enacted. Please review all of s. 880.24 (3), as renumbered in this bill, as compared to your proposed material, to see if I have done what you want. Note that, because the provision requires the court to award payment, it was necessary to renumber the provision s. 54.46 (4), rather than include it in s. 54.46 (3). Please also see the ****Note under s. 54.32 (renumbered from s. 880.33 (2) (a) 3.).

- (5) BOND. (a) Form Amount and sufficiency of bond. Upon the appointment of a guardian of the estate of a ward, except as provided under s. 880.60 (9), the court may require a bond given in accordance with ch. 878 and s. 895.345 The order under sub. (3) shall specify the amount of any bond required to be given by the guardian of the estate, conditioned upon the faithful performance of the duties of the guardian of the estate. No bond may be required for the guardian of the person.
- (b) Waiver of Bond. Unless required under s. 880.60 (9), the court may waive the requirement of a bond at under any of the following circumstances:
 - 1. At any time in its discretion or if.
 - 2. If so requested in a will wherein in which a nomination appears.
- 3. Whenever If a guardian has or will have possession of funds of the ward with a total value of \$40,000 \$100,000 or less, and the court may direct directs deposit of the funds in an insured account of a bank, credit union, savings bank, or savings and

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loan association in the name of the guardian and the ward and payable only upon further order of the court. In such event the court may waive the requirement of a bond.

(c) Blanket bond for <u>county</u> employee guardian or conservator. The circuit court may designate one or more persons who are county institutional employees, whose duty it is to act as guardian of one or more estates of incompetent persons upon appointment by the court, or as conservator for the estates of persons making application therefor, who are residents of the county home, patients of the county hospitals or county mental hospitals. The appointments shall be made subject to this chapter. The person, before entering upon duties, shall take an official oath. The For a person who is appointed as a guardian of the estate or as conservator under sub. (3) (d), the court may waive the requirement of a bond or may require the person to give bond, with sufficient sureties, to the judge of the court, in a sum an amount, approved by the court, that is not less than \$1,000 subject to court approval. The bond shall cover the person so designated and appointed in all guardianships and conservatorships to which the person has been or shall be is appointed by the court. Additional The court may require additional bonds may be required from time to time. The expense of surety upon the bonds shall be paid by the county treasurer on the order of the circuit judge. The term of the person appointed shall terminate upon resignation or removal and approval of the person's accounts by the court.

****Note: Please see the ****Note under s. 54.46 (3) (d).

(6) WHEN LETTERS TO BE ISSUED LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHP. When a guardian has given bond as required and the bond has been approved by the judge court, letters under the seal of the court shall be issued to the guardian.

****NOTE: Should there be letters for the guardian of the person? If so, such a guardian does not give bond; what would trigger issuance of the letters?

54.48 Protective placement and protective services. A finding of incompetency and appointment of a guardian under this subchapter chapter is not grounds for involuntary protective placement. Such or the provision of protective services. Protective placement and the provision of protective services may be made only in accordance with s. 55.06 ch. 55.

54.50 Limited term guardianships. (1) Temporary Guardian. (a) Standard. If it is demonstrated to the court that a proposed ward's particular situation requires the immediate appointment of a temporary guardian of the person or estate, the court may appoint a temporary guardian under this section.

 ${\tt *****}{\tt Note}.$ The terms "proposed ward" and "immediate appointment" are in accord with the memo.

(b) Appointment Duration and extent of authority. If, after consideration of a petition for temporary guardianship, the court finds that the welfare of a minor, spendthrift or an alleged incompetent requires the immediate appointment of a guardian of the person or of the estate, or of both, it The court may appoint a temporary guardian for a ward for a period not to exceed 60 days unless further extended for 60 days by order of the court. The court may extend the period only once, except that the court may extend this period for good cause shown for one additional 60—day period. The court may impose no further temporary guardianship on the ward for at least 90 days after the expiration of the temporary guardianship and any extension. The court's determination and order appointing the temporary guardian shall specify the authority of the temporary guardian and shall be limited to those acts that are reasonably related to the reasons for appointment that are specified in the petition for temporary guardianship. The authority of the temporary

guardian shall be is limited to the performance of duties respecting specific property, or to the performance of particular those acts, as stated in the order of appointment. All provisions of the statutes concerning the powers and duties of guardians shall apply to temporary guardians except as limited by the order of appointment. The temporary guardian shall make the reports the court directs and shall account to the court upon termination of authority. The court assigned to exercise jurisdiction under chs. 48 and 938 has exclusive jurisdiction over the appointment of a temporary guardian of a minor for medical purposes but shall proceed in accordance with this section Unless the court first specifically approves, the temporary guardian may not sell real estate or expend an amount in excess of \$2,000.

****Note: I have stricken the language limiting further temporary guardianships on the same ward, in accord with the memo.

- (c) *Procedures for appointment*. All of the following procedures apply to the appointment of a temporary guardian:
- 1. Any person may petition for the appointment of a temporary guardian for an individual. The petition shall contain the information required under s. 54.34 (1), shall specify reasons for the appointment of a temporary guardian and the powers requested for the temporary guardian, and shall include a petition for appointment of a guardian of the person or estate or state why such a guardianship is not sought.
- 2. The petitioner shall serve the petition and order for hearing on the proposed ward before the hearing or as soon as practicable after the hearing, but not later than 3 calendar days after the hearing.
- 3. The court shall appoint a guardian ad litem, who shall attempt to meet with the proposed ward before the hearing or as soon as is practicable after the hearing, but not later than 7 calendar days after the hearing. The guardian ad litem shall

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- report to the court on the advisability of the temporary guardianship at the hearing
- or not later than 10 calendar days after the hearing.

****Note: Your proposed material makes no mention of s. 880.15 (1s) (notice of petition, including the right to counsel and the right to petition for reconsideration or modification of the temporary guardianship). I have repealed this provision, but am concerned about possible due process issues that may arise, particularly because s. 54.50 (1) (c) 2. permits the petition to be served on the proposed ward *after* the hearing.

****Note: Your proposed material also makes no mention of s. 880.15 (2), which requires a bond from the temporary guardian. If you had intended that the provisions of s. 54.46 (5) (renumbered from s. 880.13) apply, please let me know. Or had you intended that no bond requirement exist? I have repealed s. 880.15 (2) for now.

4. The court shall hold a hearing on the temporary guardianship no earlier than 48 hours after the filing of the petition unless good cause is shown. At the hearing, the petitioner shall provide a report or testimony from a physician or psychologist that indicates that there is a reasonable likelihood that the proposed ward is an incompetent. The guardian ad litem shall attend the hearing in person or by telephone or, instead, shall provide to the court a written report concerning the proposed ward for review at the hearing.

****NOTE: Please review my version of the last sentence, which differs from that in your proposal. Have I captured your intent?

****Note: The language permitting testimony from a physician or psychologist is in accord with the memo.

5. If the court appoints a temporary guardian, the court shall so notify the ward not later than 3 calendar days after the hearing. If the ward, his or her counsel, the guardian ad litem, or an interested party requests, the court shall order a rehearing on the issue of appointment of the temporary guardian within 10 calendar days after the request. If a rehearing is requested, the temporary guardian may take no action to expend the ward's assets without approval by the court.

****NOTE: Your proposal does not specify which party is to provide notice to the ward, so I have required the court to do so. Does that meet your intent?

****NOTE: Your proposal does not mention s. 880.15 (3) (requiring powers and duties of the temporary guardian to cease at termination of the temporary guardianship and requiring a report and accounting by the temporary guardian). Do you intend that this provision apply? I have repealed s. 880.15 (3) for now.

****Note: I have repealed s. 880.15 (1s), (2), and (3).

- (2) CERTAIN ADMISSIONS TO FACILITIES. (a) In this section subsection, "incapacitated" means unable to receive and evaluate information effectively or to communicate decisions to such an extent that the individual lacks the capacity to manage his or her health care decisions, including decisions about his or her post–hospital care.
- (b) An individual under sub. (3) par. (c) may consent to admission, directly from a hospital to a facility, as defined in s. 50.01 (1m), of an incapacitated individual who does not have a valid power of attorney for health care and who has not been adjudicated an incompetent under ch. 880 54, if all of the following apply:

****Note: Is my definition of "facility" what you want? It conforms to current law.

- 1. No person who is listed under sub. (3) par. (c) in the same order of priority as, or higher in priority than, the individual who is consenting to the proposed admission disagrees with the proposed admission.
- 2. a. Except as provided in subd. 2. <u>b.</u>, no person who is listed under <u>sub. (3) par.</u>
 (c) and who resides with the incapacitated individual disagrees with the proposed admission.
- b. Subdivision 1. 2. a. does not apply if any of the following applies: the individual who is consenting to the proposed admission resides with or is the spouse of the incapacitated individual.
- 3. The individual for whom admission is sought is not diagnosed as developmentally disabled or as having a mental illness at the time of the proposed admission.

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- 4. A petition for guardianship for the individual under s. 880.07 54.34 and a petition for protective placement of the individual under s. 55.06 (2) are filed prior to the proposed admission.
 - (c) The following individuals, in the following order of priority, may consent to an admission under sub. (2) par. (b):
 - 1. The spouse of the incapacitated individual.
 - 2. An adult son or daughter of the incapacitated individual.
 - 3. A parent of the incapacitated individual.
 - 4. An adult brother or sister of the incapacitated individual.
 - 5. A grandparent of the incapacitated individual.
 - 6. An adult grandchild of the incapacitated individual.
 - 7. An adult close friend of the incapacitated individual.
 - (d) A determination that an individual is incapacitated for purposes of sub. (2) par. (b) shall be made by 2 physicians, as defined in s. 448.01 (5), or by one physician and one licensed psychologist, as defined in s. 455.01 (4), who personally examine the individual and sign a statement specifying that the individual is incapacitated. Mere old age, eccentricity, or physical disability, either singly or together, are insufficient to make a finding that an individual is incapacitated. Neither of the individuals who make a finding that an individual is incapacitated may be a relative, as defined in s. 242.01 (11), of the individual or have knowledge that he or she is entitled to or has a claim on any portion of the individual's estate. A copy of the statement shall be included in the individual's records in the facility to which he or she is admitted.

****Note: I have defined "physician" and "psychologist."

(e) 1. Except as provided in par. (b) subd. 2., an individual who consents to an admission under this section subsection may, for the incapacitated individual, make

- health care decisions to the same extent as a guardian of the person may and authorize expenditures related to health care to the same extent as a guardian of the estate may, until the earliest of the following:
 - a. Sixty days after the admission to the facility of the incapacitated individual.
 - b. Discharge of the incapacitated individual from the facility.
 - c. Appointment of a guardian for the incapacitated individual.
- 2. An individual who consents to an admission under this section subsection may not authorize expenditures related to health care if the incapacitated individual has an agent under a durable power of attorney, as defined in s. 243.07 (1) (a), who may authorize expenditures related to health care.

****Note: I have defined "durable power of attorney."

- (f) If the incapacitated individual is in the facility after 60 days after admission and a guardian has not been appointed, the authority of the person who consented to the admission to make decisions and, if sub. (5) (a) par. (e) 1. applies, to authorize expenditures is extended for 30 days for the purpose of allowing the facility to initiate discharge planning for the incapacitated individual.
- (g) An individual who consents to an admission under this section subsection may request that an assessment be conducted for the incapacitated individual under the long-term support community options program under s. 46.27 (6) or, if the secretary has certified under s. 46.281 (3) that a resource center is available for the individual, a functional and financial screen to determine eligibility for the family care benefit under s. 46.286 (1). If admission is sought on behalf of the incapacitated individual or if the incapacitated individual is about to be admitted on a private pay basis, the individual who consents to the admission may waive the requirement for

a financial screen under s. 46.283 (4) (g), unless the incapacitated individual is expected to become eligible for medical assistance within 6 months.

(h) If the allegedly incapacitated individual, his or her guardian ad litem, or any interested person objects to the admission, the individual, guardian ad litem, or person may request the court in which the guardianship petition is pending to hold a hearing on whether the individual is incapacitated or whether the admission shall continue before the guardianship hearing. If requested, the court shall hold such a hearing within 7 calendar days after receipt of the request.

****Note: What disposition should the court make if it decides that the person isn't incapacitated or the admission should not continue?

****Note: The change in this paragraph to 7 calendar days is in accord with the memo.

****Note: The memo states that s. 50.06, stats., should also be amended to be parallel to this change. I am confused by this; the bill renumbers all of s. 50.06 into ch. 54. What parallel change would this be?

54.52 Standby guardianship. (1) A person may at any time bring a petition for the appointment of a standby guardian of the person or property or both estate of a minor or person found incompetent under s. 880.08 to assume the duty and authority of guardianship on the death, incapacity or resignation of the initially appointed guardian may be brought under this chapter at any time. A petition for the appointment of a standby guardian of the person or property or both of a minor to assume the duty and authority of guardianship on the incapacity, death, or debilitation and consent, of the minor's parent shall be brought under s. 48.978 an individual who is determined to be an incompetent under s. 54.10 or a minor.

(2) At any hearing conducted under this section the court may designate one or more standby guardians of the person or property estate whose appointment shall become effective immediately upon the death, incapacity, or resignation of the initially appointed guardian or during a period, as determined by the initially

appointed guardian, when the initially appointed guardian is temporarily unable to fulfill his or her duties, including during an extended vacation or illness. The powers and duties of the standby guardian shall be the same as those of the initially appointed guardian. The standby guardian shall receive a copy of the court order establishing or modifying the initial guardianship, and the order designating the standby guardian. Upon assuming office, the standby guardian shall so notify the court.

****NOTE: Does the language "during a period, as determined by the initially appointed guardian" meet the intent of the memo?

****Note: Your proposal contains two provisions concerning standby guardians for minors. 1997 Wisconsin Act 334 created s. 48.978 (appointment or designation of standby guardian of a child). Because these provisions exist in current law, I have not drafted the provisions in your proposal at this time. Please review.

54.54 Successor guardian. (1) APPOINTMENT. When a guardian dies, is removed by order of the court, or resigns and the resignation is accepted by the court, the court, on its own motion or upon petition of any interested person, may appoint a competent and suitable person as successor guardian. The court may, upon request of any interested person or on its own motion, direct that a petition for appointment of a successor guardian be heard in the same manner and subject to the same requirements as provided under this chapter for an original appointment of a guardian.

(2) Notice. If the appointment under sub. (1) is made without hearing, the successor guardian shall provide notice to the ward and all interested persons of the appointment, the right to counsel and the right to petition for reconsideration of the successor guardian. The notice shall be served personally or by mail not later than 10 days after the appointment.

POST-APPOINTMENT MATTERS

- 54.60 Inventory. (1) Inventory Required. When a The guardian of the estate has been appointed an inventory shall be made in the same manner and subject to the same requirements as are provided for the inventory of a decedent's estate. An appraisal of all or any part of the ward's estate shall be made when ordered by the court prepare an inventory that lists all of the ward's property and interests in property, including any marital property interest, regardless of how the asset is titled.
- (2) CONTENTS OF INVENTORY. The inventory shall provide all of the following information with respect to each asset:
 - (a) How the asset is held or titled.
 - (b) The name and relationship to the ward of any co-owner.
- (c) The marital property classification of the property and, for any property that is marital property, the spouse who has management and control rights with respect to the property.
- (3) TIME FOR FILING. The guardian of the estate shall file the initial inventory within 60 days after appointment, unless the court extends or reduces the time.
- (4) NOTICE OF INVENTORY. The court shall specify the persons to whom the guardian shall provide copies of the inventory.
- (5) FEE. The guardian of the estate shall pay the fee specified in s. 814.66 (1)(b) 2. at the time the inventory is filed.
- (6) APPRAISAL. The court may order that the guardian of the estate appraise all or any part of the ward's estate.

****Note: I worded this a bit differently than does your proposal; it is unnecessary to require by statute that the guardian do what a court orders.

(7) Verification, examination in court. Every guardian shall verify by the guardian's oath that every inventory required of the guardian and verification shall be to the effect that the inventory is true of all property which that belongs to his or her decedent's estate or his or her ward, which has come to the estate of the ward, in the guardian's possession or knowledge, and that upon diligent inquiry the guardian has not been able unable to discover any property belonging to the estate or ward which is not included therein that the inventory does not include. The court, at the request of any party interested, or on its own motion, may examine the guardian on oath in relation thereto, as to the inventory or in relation to any supposed omission from the inventory.

 ${\tt *****}{\tt Note}:$ The language striking reference to the decedent's estate is in accord with the memo.

or unless waived by a court, every guardian, except including a corporate guardian, shall, prior to April 15 of each year, file an account under oath specifying that specifies the amount of property received and held or invested by the guardian, the nature and manner of the investment, and the guardian's receipts and expenditures during the preceding calendar year. When ordered by the court, The court may order the guardian shall within 30 days to render and file, within 30 days, a like account for any shorter term less than a year. In lieu of the filing of these accounts before April 15 of each year, the court may, by appropriate order upon motion of the guardian, direct the guardian of an estate to thereafter render and file the annual accountings within 60 days after the anniversary date of the guardian's qualification as guardian, with the accounting period from the anniversary date of qualification to the ensuing annual anniversary date. When any guardian of a minor has custody

- of the ward and the care of the ward's education, the guardian's report shall state the time that the ward attended school during the time for which the account is rendered and the name of the school. The guardian shall also report any change in the status of the surety upon the guardian's bond. If the court determines it to be in the ward's best interests, the court may specify the persons to whom the guardian shall distribute copies of the account.
- (2) DISPLAY OF ASSETS. Upon rendering the account the guardian shall produce for examination by the court, or some by a person satisfactory to the court, all reported securities, evidences of deposit, and investments reported, which shall be described in the account in sufficient detail so that they may be readily identified. It shall be ascertained The court or person satisfactory to the court shall ascertain whether the securities, evidences of deposit, and investments correspond with the account.
- (3) SMALL ESTATES. (a) If a ward's estate does not exceed \$5,000 in value, the guardian need not file an account under sub. (1) unless otherwise ordered to do so by the court. For the purposes of this paragraph, the value of the ward's estate does not include the ward's income, any burial trust possessed by the ward, or any term or other life insurance policy that is irrevocably assigned to pay for the disposition of the ward's remains at death.

****Note: I wasn't sure if "term life insurance" was modified by "irrevocably assigned. . . ." Have I drafted this as you intended?

(b) If the ward's estate, as calculated under par. (a), increases above \$5,000 in value, the guardian shall so notify the court, which shall determine if an annual account under sub. (1) or a final account under s. 54.66 is required.

- (4) Annual accounts of Married wards. (a) For a married ward, the court may waive filing of an annual account under sub. (1) or permit the filing of a modified annual account, which shall be signed by the ward's guardian and spouse and shall consist of all of the following:
- 1. Total assets of the ward, as determined under ch. 766, on January 1 of the year in question.
- 2. Income in the name of the ward, without regard to ch. 766, and the ward's joint income.
- 3. Expenses incurred on behalf of the ward, including the ward's proportionate share of household expenses if the ward and the ward's spouse reside in the same household, without regard to ch. 766.
- 4. Total assets of the ward, as determined under ch. 766, on December 31 of the year in question.

****Note: I may have questions about this subsection after consulting with the Domestic Relations drafter, who is presently unavailable.

- (b) The court shall provide notice of the waiver under par. (a) to any adult child of the ward.
- (5) Examination of accounts. The account shall be promptly examined under the court's direction and if it as the court directs. If the account is not satisfactory it shall be examined on 8 days' notice and, the court shall make such order thereon order action as justice requires. Notice and shall direct that notice be provided to the guardian may be served personally or by certified mail as the court directs. When the examination of a guardian's account is upon notice. If notice is provided to the guardian under this subsection, the court may appoint a guardian ad litem of for the ward may be appointed.

- (6) Accounting by agent third parties to guardian. The circuit court, upon the application of any If a guardian appointed by it a court so requests, the court may order any person who has been entrusted by the guardian with any part of the estate of a decedent or ward to appear before the court, and may require the person to render a full account, on oath, of any property or papers belonging to of the estate which that have come to the person's possession and of his or her proceedings thereon action regarding the property or papers. If the person refuses to appear and render an account, the court may proceed against him or her as for contempt.
- (7) Notice of final action on an account. No action by the court upon any on an account shall be is final unless it is upon the court first directs that notice be provided to interested parties.

****Note: It is not clear to whom notice under this subsection must be provided. "Interested parties" is not defined; is it suitable here, or should it be "interested person"? Should, instead, notice be provided to the guardian and the ward only?

- 54.63 Expansion of order of guardianship; procedure. (1) If the guardian or another interested person submits to the court a written statement with relevant accompanying support requesting the removal of rights from the ward and transfer to the guardian of powers in addition to those specified in the order of appointment of the guardian, based on an expansion of the ward's incapacity, the court shall do all of the following:
 - (a) Appoint a guardian ad litem for the ward.
- (b) Provide notice to the county department of social services or human services if the ward is protectively placed or receives long-term support services as a public benefit.
- (2) (a) If, after 10 days after the court has provided notice under sub. (1) (b), or earlier if the court determines that the circumstances are extraordinary, no person

submits to the court an objection to the request under sub. (1), the court may amend the order entered under s. 54.46 (3) and enter a determination and the amended order that specifies any change in the powers of the guardian.

(b) If, within 10 days after the court has provided notice under sub. (1) (b), a person submits to the court an objection to the request under sub. (1), any person may request a hearing under the procedure specified in s. 54.64 (2).

****Note: Please review this language very carefully; it is in accord with the memo. Because it appears to be a post-appointment matter, I have placed it in s. 54.63. It appears, under the language proposed, that only the county department of social services or human services receives notice. Shouldn't the ward and the guardian (if the guardian is other than the person submitting the statement under sub. (1)) at least also receive notice? As it is written, the court may act after 10 days after providing the notice, but the notice is only provided if the ward is protectively placed or receiving long-term care—what if neither of these is true, i.e., what if there is no notice to send out? Should the notice be required to state that the circumstances are extraordinary, if they are, thereby indicating that the court may act before 10 days are up?

54.64 Duration Review and termination of guardianship; review. (1)

DURATION. Any guardianship of an individual found to be an incompetent under this chapter shall continue during the life of the incompetent, or ward, until terminated by the court, or as provided under sub (3) or (4). Upon reaching the age of majority, an incompetent subject to guardianship under this chapter shall be reviewed by the court for the purpose of determining whether the guardianship should be continued or modified. The court shall make a specific finding of any rights under s. 880.33 (3) which the individual is competent to exercise at the time.

****Note: Your proposed material renumbered and amended s. 880.26 (2) (d) (a guardianship of the estate must terminate when a ward dies, except when the estate is minimal). I have, instead, repealed s. 880.26 (2) (d) because (a) the termination upon death is redundant to s. 54.64 (1) (renumbered from s. 880.34 (1); and (b) the exception seems to be in conflict with s. 54.66 (2) (renumbered from s. 880.25 (3)).

(2) REVIEW AND MODIFICATION. (a) A ward who is 18 years of age or older, any interested person acting on the ward's behalf, or the ward's guardian may petition for a review of incompetency. Upon such at any time after 180 days after any previous

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- hearing under s. 54.44, or at any time if the court determines that exigent

 circumstance, including presentation of new evidence, requires a review. If a petition

 for review is filed, the court shall conduct do all of the following:
 - 1. Appoint a guardian ad litem.
 - 2. Fix a time and place for hearing.
 - 3. Designate the persons who are entitled to notice of the hearing and designate the manner in which the notice shall be given.
 - 4. Conduct a hearing at which the ward shall be is present and shall have has the right to a jury trial, if demanded. The ward shall also have the right to counsel and the court shall appoint counsel if the ward is unable to obtain counsel. If the ward is indigent, counsel shall be provided at the expense of the ward's county of legal settlement.

****Note: Please review to see if the language limiting review to after six months after the previous hearing or at any time under special circumstances adequately meets the memo's intent.

(b) The ward has the right to counsel for purposes of the hearing under par. (a). Notwithstanding any finding of incompetence for the ward, the ward may retain and contract for the payment of reasonable fees to an attorney in connection with proceedings involving review of the terms and conditions of the guardianship, including the question of incompetence. The court shall appoint counsel if the ward is unable to obtain counsel. If the ward is indigent the county of jurisdiction for the guardianship shall provide counsel at the county's expense.

****Note: I deleted "whether or not the ward is successful in such a proceeding" because it seems unnecessary.

(c) After a hearing under sub. (4) par. (a) or on its own motion, a court may terminate or modify a the guardianship of an incompetent.

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1	(3) Guardianship Termination of Guardianship of the Person. A guardianship
2	of the person shall terminate when if any of the following occurs:
	****Note: Your proposal does not include treatment of s. 880.26 (1) (a) and (b) (a guardianship of the person must terminate when a minor ward who is not an incompetent attains majority or a minor ward marries). I have, however, not repealed these provisions, because I thought perhaps that not including them was inadvertent. Please review.
3	(a) The court adjudicates a former ward who was formerly found to be an
4	incompetent to be competent no longer an incompetent.
5	(b) The ward changes residence from this state to another state and a guardian
6	is appointed in the new state of residence.
7	(4) Guardianship Termination of Guardianship of the estate. A guardianship
8	of the estate shall terminate when if any of the following occurs:
	****Note: Your proposed material does not include treatment of s. 880.26 (2) (a) and (b) (a guardianship of the estate must terminate when a minor ward who is not an incompetent attains majority or a minor ward marries and the court approves the termination). I have, however, not repealed these provisions, because I though perhaps that not including them was inadvertent. Please review.
9	(a) The court adjudicates a former incompetent or a spendthrift to be capable
10	of handling his or her property competent.
11	(b) The ward changes residence from this state to another state and a guardian
12	is appointed in the new state of residence.
13	(5) DEPLETED GUARDIANSHIPS GUARDIANSHIP. When the If a court determines that
14	the estate of the a ward is below \$5,000 and reduced to a point where it is to the
15	advantage of the ward to dispense with the guardianship, the court may terminate
16	do one of the following:
17	(a) Terminate the guardianship and authorize order disposition of the

remaining assets as provided by s. 880.04 54.12 (2). The court, as a part of the

disposition, may order a suitable amount paid to the county treasurer under order

of the court or reserved in the guardianship to assure the ward a decent burial, a

marker and care for the grave. In the case of an insolvent guardianship, the court may order an amount not exceeding \$400 reserved in the guardianship or paid to the county treasurer under order of the court to assure the ward a decent burial the guardian to make appropriate financial arrangements for the burial or other disposition of the remains of the ward.

(b) Continue the guardianship, but waive requirements for a bond for the guardian and for accounting by the guardian.

Upon termination of If a court terminates a guardianship, or upon resignation, removal or death of a guardian, such resigns, is removed, or dies, the guardian or the guardian's personal representative shall forthwith promptly render the guardian's a final account to the court and to the former ward, the successor guardian, or the deceased ward's personal representative as the case may be. Upon approval of the account and filing proper receipts the guardian shall be discharged and the guardian's bond released, as appropriate. If the ward dies and the guardian and the deceased ward's personal representative are the same person, the deceased ward's personal representative shall give notice of the termination and rendering of the final account to all interested persons of the ward's estate.

****Note: Does the last sentence capture the memo's intent?

(2) SMALL ESTATES. When the whole estate of a ward or of several wards jointly, under the same guardianship, does not exceed \$1,000 in value, the <u>The</u> guardian shall be required to render of a ward with a small estate, as specified in s. 54.62 (3) (a), need not file a final account only upon the termination of the guardian's guardianship, unless otherwise ordered by the court. The guardian shall instead

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- provide the court with a list of the ward's assets that remain at the time the guardianship terminates, including at the death of the ward.
 - (3) DISCHARGE. After approving the final account and after the guardian has filed proper receipts, the court shall discharge the guardian and release the guardian's bond.

****Note: I wasn't sure who files the receipts under this subsection. Is my drafting accurate?

- (4) SUMMARY SETTLEMENT OF SMALL ESTATES. When If a ward dies leaving an estate which that can be settled summarily under s. 867.01, the court may approve such the settlement and distribution by the guardian, without the necessity of appointing a personal representative.
- 54.68 Review of conduct of guardian. (1) CONTINUING JURISDICTION OF COURT. The court that appointed the guardian shall have continuing jurisdiction over the guardian.
- (2) Cause for court action against a guardian. Any of the following, if committed by a guardian with respect to a ward or the ward's estate, constitutes cause for a remedy of the court under sub. (3):
- (a) Failing to timely file an inventory or account, as required under this chapter, that is accurate and complete.
 - (b) Committing fraud, waste, or mismanagement.
 - (c) Abusing or neglecting the ward or knowingly permitting others to do so.

 ****Note: This provision is from the memo.
 - (d) Engaging in self-dealing.
- (e) Failing to adequately provide for the personal needs of the ward from available estate assets and public benefits.

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guardian's duties.

(f) Failing to exercise due diligence and reasonable care in assuring that the 1 2 ward's personal needs are being met in the least restrictive environment consistent 3 with the ward's needs and functional capacities. 4 (g) Failing to act in the best interests of the ward. 5 (h) Failing to disclose conviction for a crime that would have prevented 6 appointment of the person as guardian. ****Note: Pars. (g) and (h) are in accord with the memo. 7 (i) Other than as provided in pars. (a) to (h), failing to perform any duties of a guardian or performing acts prohibited to a guardian as specified in ss. 54.18, 54.19, 8 9 54.20, 54.22, 54.25, and 54.62. ****Note: The order of subs. (2) and (3) in your proposal is here reversed, in accord with the memo. ****Note: This provision needs work to clarify it. The memo specifies ss. 880.19, 880.192, 880.251, and 880.39 (as renumbered under this draft) for this paragraph. However, ss. 880.192 and 880.251 are not touched by your proposal, and s. 880.39 goes to immunity for the guardian. What would you like for me to do with these? 10 (3) REMEDIES OF THE COURT. If petitioned by any party and after finding cause as specified in sub. (2), a court may do any of the following: 11 12 (a) Order the guardian to file an inventory or other report or account required 13 of the guardian. (b) Require the guardian to reimburse the estate of the ward for losses incurred 14 as the result of the guardian's breach of a duty to the ward. 15 Impose a financial penalty on the guardian, including denial of 16 17 compensation for the guardian. 18 (d) Remove the guardian. 19 (e) Enter any other order that may be necessary or appropriate to compel the

guardian to act in the best interests of the ward or to otherwise carry out the

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****Note: I did not include enforcement of this order by civil contempt, as in your proposal; that language is unnecessary, since the definition of "contempt of court" under s. 785.01 (1) (b), stats., subjects anyone to contempt proceedings for disobedience to the order of a court under s. 785.02, stats.

****Note: Should there not also be some provision for notice to the guardian? A hearing?

- (4) REMOVAL OF PAID GUARDIAN. The court may remove a paid guardian if changed circumstances indicate that a previously unavailable volunteer guardian is available to serve and that the change would be in the best interests of the ward.
- (5) FEES AND COSTS IN PROCEEDINGS. In any proceeding under sub. (2) or (4), all of the following apply:
- (a) The court may require the guardian to pay personally any costs of the proceeding, including costs of service and attorney fees.

****Note: I did not draft language in your proposal that authorizes the court to require the guardian to pay "any other penalties the court determines are appropriate." Such a penalty must be specific and be a forfeiture, for a civil action, or a criminal penalty. Please also note that s. 939.61, stats., provides a penalty if a statute prohibiting an act does not specify one.

****Note: I did not draft "in matters relating to this section," as in the memo, because of the language I created for sub. (5) (intro.).

(b) Notwithstanding a finding of incompetence, a ward who is petitioning the court under sub. (2) may retain an attorney, the selection of whom is subject to court approval, and contract for the payment of fees, regardless of whether or not the guardian consents or whether or not the court finds cause under sub. (2).

****Note: The language "the selection \dots approval" is in accord with the memo.

- **54.70 Duties in of guardian ad litem for reviews.** In any review of a protective placement under s. 55.06 or of a protective service services order under s. 55.05, the guardian ad litem shall do all of the following:
- (1) Interview the ward to explain the review procedure, the right to an independent evaluation, and the right to counsel and the right to a hearing.

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****NOTE: I have amended this provision in light of the memo; if Goldie H. requires
that a Watts review include a hearing, that would be subsumed under "review procedure"
and it's superfluous for the GAL to explain that the ward has the right to a hearing.

- (2) Provide the information under par. (a) sub. (1) to the ward in writing.
- (3) Secure Request that the court order an additional medical, psychological, or other evaluation of the ward, if necessary.

****NOTE: This language comports with the memo.

- (4) Review the annual report and relevant reports on the ward's condition and placement.
 - (5) Review the ward's condition, placement, and rights with the guardian.
- (6) If relevant, report to the court that the ward objects to the finding of continuing incompetency, the present or proposed placement, the position of the guardian, or the recommendation of the guardian ad litem as to the best interests of the ward or if there is ambiguity about the ward's position on these matters.
 - (6m) Provide a summary written report to the court.
- (7) If relevant, report to the court that the ward requests the appointment of counsel or an adversary hearing.

****NOTE: I have amended this provision in light of the memo. If *Goldie H*. requires a hearing in every *Watts* review, it is unnecessary for the GAL to report to the court that the ward requests an adversary hearing. Would a hearing under *Goldie H*. require appointment of counsel?

(9m) Attend the hearing.

****Note: This language comports with the memo. Because the memo expresses agreement about the fact that the *Goldie H*.case requires "some kind of hearing" in every *Watts* review, please also see my changes to $54.70\,(1)$ and (7) (renumbered and amended from s. $880.331\,(5)\,(a)$ and (g)).

54.72 Guardian compensation and reimbursement. A guardian of the person or a guardian of the estate is entitled to compensation and to reimbursement for expenses as follows:

1	(1) COMPENSATION. (a) Subject to the court's approval, as determined under par
2	(b), a guardian shall receive reasonable compensation for the guardian's services.
	${}^{****}\mbox{Note}.$ Who pays if the ward's estate does not? Does the county pay if the ward is indigent?
3	(b) The court shall use all of the following factors in deciding whether
4	compensation for a guardian is just and reasonable:
5	1. The reasonableness of the services rendered.
6	2. The fair market value of the service rendered.
7	3. The necessity of the services.
	****Note: Isn't this the same as reasonableness?
8	4. Any conflict of interest of the guardian.
9	5. The availability of another to provide the services.
10	6. The value of the ward's estate.
11	7. The hourly or other rate proposed by the guardian for the services.
	****Note: Is the rate charged by the guardian your intent?
12	(c) The amount of the compensation may be determined on an hourly basis, as
13	a monthly stipend, or on any other basis that the court determines is reasonable
14	under the circumstances. The court may establish the amount or basis for computing
15	the guardian's compensation at the time of the guardian's initial appointment.
16	(2) REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES. The guardian shall be reimbursed for the
17	amount of the guardian's reasonable expenses incurred in the execution of the
18	guardian's duties, including necessary compensation paid to an attorney, an
19	accountant, a broker, and other agents or service providers.

****Note: The language "shall be reimbursed" comports with the memo.

****Note: Please see the **** Note under sub. (1) (a).

(3) WHEN COURT APPROVAL REQUIRED. A court must approve compensation and reimbursement of expenses before payment to the guardian is made, but court approval need not be obtained before charges are incurred.

54.74 Compensation of guardian ad litem. On order of the court, the guardian ad litem appointed under this chapter shall be allowed reasonable compensation to be paid by the county of venue, unless Unless the court otherwise directs or unless the guardian ad litem is appointed for a minor, in which case the compensation of the guardian ad litem shall be paid by the minor's parents or the county of venue as provided in s. 48.235 (8), the court shall order reasonable compensation to be paid by the county of venue to a guardian ad litem appointed under s. 54.40 (1). If the court orders a county to pay the compensation of the guardian ad litem, the amount ordered may not exceed the compensation paid to a private attorneys attorney under s. 977.08 (4m) (b). The guardian ad litem shall receive compensation for performing all duties required under s. 54.40 (4) and for any other acts that are approved by the court and are reasonably necessary to promote the ward's best interests.

SUBCHAPTER VI

VOLUNTARY PROCEEDINGS:

CONSERVATORS

54.76 Conservator; appointment; duties and powers; termination. (1) Any adult resident who believes that he or she is unable properly to manage his or her property or income may voluntarily apply to the circuit court of the county of his or her residence for appointment of a conservator of the estate. Upon receipt of the application, the court shall fix a time and place for hearing the application and direct to whom and in what manner notice of the hearing shall be given. (7) If an

application for conservatorship is filed, the <u>The</u> fee prescribed in s. 814.66 (1) (b) shall be paid at the time of the filing of the inventory or other documents setting forth the value of the estate.

****Note: I consolidated these provisions because, otherwise, they seem out of place sequentially.

(2) At the time of such hearing for appointment of a conservator, the applicant shall be personally examined and if the court is satisfied that the applicant desires a conservator and that the fiduciary nominated is suitable, the court may appoint the nominee as conservator and issue letters of conservatorship to the nominee upon the filing of a bond in the amount fixed by the court.

****Note: Do you want any specification as to who (a physician, psychologist?) should examine the applicant?

- (3) A conservator shall have <u>has</u> all the powers and duties of a guardian of the property <u>estate</u> of an incompetent person. The conservator's powers shall cease upon being removed by the court or upon death of the person whose estate is being conserved individual who is appointed a guardian under s. 54.10.
- (4) Any person individual whose estate is under conservatorship may apply to the court at any time for termination thereof of the conservatorship or for appointment of a successor conservator. Upon such receipt of the application, the court shall fix a time and place for hearing and direct that 10 days' notice by mail be given to the person's guardian, if any, the conservator and the presumptive heirs of the applicant. Upon such At the hearing, the court shall, unless it is clearly shown that the applicant is an incompetent, remove the conservator and order the property restored to the applicant, or if the applicant so desires and the nominee is suitable, the court may appoint a successor conservator. (5). If the court shall upon such hearing determine determines at the hearing that the person whose estate is

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1 administered by a conservator may be incapable of handling his or her estate, the court shall order the conservatorship continued, or, if the applicant so desires and the a nominee is suitable, the court may appoint a successor conservator.

> ****Note: Because of sub. (3) (renumbered from s. 880.31 (3)) and sub. (6) (created as s. 54.76 (6)), the language about giving notice to the person's guardian makes no sense, and I have therefore stricken it.

> ****Note: I have consolidated s. 880.31 (4) and (5), because, under current law, s. 880.31 (4) seems to internally conflict, and because both subsections address actions that are the outcome of a hearing held for termination of a conservatorship. With respect to the internal conflict in s. 880.31 (4), it seems to me that if the applicant is not shown to be an incompetent and has requested termination of the conservatorship that the court would not then appoint a successor conservator—that appointment would, I believe, occur only if the court has determined that the applicant continues to be incapable of handling the estate. Please review my changes.

- (5) Appointment of a conservator shall not be does not constitute evidence of the competency or incompetency of the person whose estate is being administered.
- (6) The powers of a conservator cease upon removal by the court or upon appointment of a guardian for or the death of the individual whose estate is conserved.

****NOTE: I did not include language about removal "for cause" as in your proposal, because, under s. 54.76 (4) (consolidated, renumbered, and amended from s. 880.31 (4) and (5)), no cause for appointment of a successor conservator appears to be required, but, instead, the application of the conserved individual for a change seems to suffice. However, shouldn't there be a provision that specifically authorizes (or requires) the court to remove the conservator for cause?

757.48 (1) (a) Except as provided in s. 879.23 (4), in all matters in which a guardian ad litem is appointed by the court, the guardian ad litem shall be an attorney admitted to practice in this state. In order to be appointed as a guardian ad litem under s. 767.045, an attorney shall have completed 3 hours of approved continuing legal education relating to the functions and duties of a guardian ad litem under ch. 767. In order to be appointed as a guardian ad litem under s. 54.40 (1), an

- 1 attorney shall have completed 3 hours of approved continuing legal education
- 2 relating to the functions and duties of a guardian ad litem under ch. 54.
- 3 (END)